

THE
CLEVELAND, CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$15.
per annum.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1840

AGENTS
Orders for the "China Mail"
and "Canton Mail" may be
made to our Agents at the
following rates:
Canton. PATEL & Co.
Hongkong. BROOKLYN & Co.
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Hankow. J. A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

No. 16,498.

號七廿月三年六十百九千壹英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1916.

辰丙次歲年五國民華中

PRICE, \$8.00 Per Month

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS
AGENTS FOR
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINE & SPIRITS.

JOHN DEWAR & SON'S
SCOTCH WHISKY.

JOHN JEFFREY & CO.'S
PILSENER BEER.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ROUTE MARCH
This parade, ordered for Friday, March
31st, is postponed to Friday, April 7th.
MAXIM GUNNERS.
Will parade at Central at 5.30 p.m. on
Wednesday and Friday, March 29th and
31st.

NO. 2 COMPANY.

At the meeting of representatives of No.
2 Company on Wednesday, March 29th,
six men from each Section (not each
Platoon) will attend.

ROLL BOOK.

In Part C, paragraph 8, of the Organisation
Notification of March 21st, add:—
D. for On Police Duty.

LEAVE SOLUTIONS.

The words "Platoon Commander" must
in future be read "Section Commander."

PROMOTIONS, REVISIONS &c.

The Hon. C. S. P. has sanctioned the
following promotion:—Crown Sergeant
Silva reverts to P.O. on going to reside in
New Territories.

Sergeant Fan Yuen-Fong to be Crown
Sergeant.

P.C. Wong Cho Tung to be Sergeant.
P.C. Wong Tze Leung to be Sergeant.
P.C. Chin Ching Po to be Sergeant
and Equipment Officer.

D.S.'s Orderly Wong Shau Min to be
Sergeant.

Bandman J. D. Omond to be Sergeant.
JOINED.

N. 2 Company—G. M. Santos,
(Sgd.) F. C. JERVIS,
D.S.P. (Reserve).



PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.

No Season ticket will be issued until
payment thereof has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comprode order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

OSTERS Fresh, Fried or Stewed.
Wholen Haddock, Kippers, &c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 8,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Buildings Work of Every Description.
Castings Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destinations.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON, HAY

WE HAVE RECEIVED NEW STOCKS OF

JEFFREY'S PILSENER BEER

(BREWED IN SCOTLAND.)

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 616.

LA "GIRALDA" MANILA CIGARS.

Excellentes	in boxes of 25	\$4.50
Imperiales	" "	25 3.25
Espesiales La Giralda	" "	25 3.00
Perfectos	" "	25 2.75
Perlas	" "	25 1.90
Estrellas	" "	50 4.50
Reina Victoria	" "	100 8.00

SOLE AGENTS:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1833

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15"	CABLE LAID 5" to 15"	4-STRAND 3" to 10"
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

"MUMEYA"

"While-you-wait" Photography
JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH
IN AN HOUR.

PRICE 2.00 per 3 pos. on Post Cards.

No. 84, Queen's Road Central.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS. BOILERMAKERS. FURGO.
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway
Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 128' x 54'
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement,
providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN L. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MAKING MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the
Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address:—TAIKOODOCK. Telephone No. 212.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Wednesday MATINEE Wednesday.

Tom Melbourne Comedy Coy. in

"The Sentry Box" "The Soldier and the Maid"
and H. K. Suffragette.

BOOKING NOW OPEN AT THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 30th MARCH.

GRAND GALA NIGHT FOR THE H.K. OVERSEAS
CLUB BED IN NETLEY HOSPITAL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

H. E. The Governor Sir FRANCIS HENRY MAY,

H. E. General H. VENTRIS,

Rear Admiral ANSTUTHER,

Officers of the Naval and Military Forces.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. B. TAGGART.

MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL

ADJACENTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' rooms.
Roof Garden.

Terms:—From \$5 per day Max.

Telegraph Add: "Peak Hotel."
P.O. PEUSTEL,
Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

All Extensive Travel Passes, entrance,
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone: 572.

Telegraphic Address: "Victoria."
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HONGKONG.

Branches:

HAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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China:—

HANKOW.

SHANGHAI.

CANTON.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

Portland Cement

In Casks of 97 1/2 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 27th MARCH.

8 A.M. 'HONGSHAN' 8 A.M. 'HONAM'

10 P.M. 'HONAM' 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

TUESDAY, 28th MARCH.

8 A.M. 'KINSHAN' 8 A.M. 'HONGSHAN'

10 P.M. 'HONGSHAN' 5 P.M. 'HONAM'

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00

Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 10.00

Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00

Return Fare by Day Steamer 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'TAI SHAN' Tons 3000 | S.S. 'SUI TAI' Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 1 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 2nd APRIL.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN,"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.

and return from Macao at 3 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
7.30 A.M., and from Hongkong at 1 P.M., from the Company's Wing Lok Street
Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI-AN.'

Departure from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departure from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUHO LINE.

S.S. 'SALAM,' 588 Tons, and S.S. 'NANSING,' 469 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuho every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuho for Canton on the
same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers 'LITIAN' and
'SANGU.' These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),

Opposite the Black Flag.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

We Serve the Best Tiffin or Dinner in Hongkong
for \$1.00.

Roast Ready for the Table Hot or Cold Roast Turkey, Geese, Pheasants,
Sirloin of Beef, Saddle of Mutton &c., Pork Sausages (own make) Game Pies
Pork Pies, Plum Puddings, Minced Meat, Minced Pies.

Bournville

The 'COCOA de Luxe'

HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE

CADBURY'S
"BOURNVILLE COCOA" represents the
highest grade of nutritive cocoa preparation on
the market; it fully maintains its high reputa-
tion for food value and deliciousness of flavor, and
is second to none in any respect whatsoever.
Medical Magazine, March, 1912.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export

FROM THE FACTORY, IN A GARDEN, BOURNVILLE, ENG.

Hongkong, Dec. 11, 1900.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on TUESDAY, 28th instant to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts for 31st December, 1915 and the report of the General Managers.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers. Hongkong, March 2, 1916. 400

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers. Hongkong, March 2, 1916. 400

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th March at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers. Hongkong, March 2, 1916. 400

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Pedder's Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers. Hongkong, March 13, 1916. 429

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DUCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY the 3rd April, 1916 at 12 Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

By Order of the Board of Directors, R. M. DEER, Chief Manager. Hongkong, March 21, 1916. 432

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF SIXTY FIVE PRIZES of the Hongkong Club (1895 issue) will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1916, when the following Debentures were drawn for Redemption:

23.	371	935	1248	1830
67	491	940	1250	1848
111	529	983	1282	1874
144	592	997	1293	1897
185	603	1042	1354	1979
200	700	1046	1360	1980
240	709	1107	1376	1986
252	750	1125	1412	1940
294	759	1141	1435	1949
315	853	1214	1524	1991
342	908	1222	1554	1941
318	909	1235	1518	1993

and will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1916, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order, E. DES VOEUX, Secretary. Hongkong, March 24, 1916. 439

DEEP WATER BAY COURSE.

A MIXED FOUR-SOMES COMPETITION will be held on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 8th and 9th April.

Entrance fee \$2.00 per couple. Competitors must arrange their own patterns and opponents are requested to send their names to the undersigned, or to post same on the boards at Happy Valley, Fan Ling or the Hongkong Club before the 6th April.

T. W. HILL, Acting Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, March 22, 1916. 466

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 27th March, 1916, at 3.30 P.M.

By Order, E. DES VOEUX, Secretary. Hongkong, March 10, 1916. 413

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF 65 PRIZES of the HONGKONG CLUB (1895 issue) will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock A.M. on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1916.

By Order, E. DES VOEUX, Secretary. Hongkong, March 10, 1916. 414

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be held on TUESDAY the 28th March, 1916, at 4 o'clock precisely in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, for the following purposes:

1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1915.

2. To elect a New Committee.

3. To transact any General Business.

By Order, E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary. Hongkong, March 18, 1916. 441

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1914).

\$18,000,000 AND SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF \$2,000,000.

AND

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1915).

\$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above TWO LOANS are hereby notified that the interest payments for the month of March, each amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$120,000),—\$240,000 in all—have been duly received by the Undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account.

F. A. AGLIN, Inspector General of Customs, Peking, 15th March, 1916. 468

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION SENIOR AND JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the MATRICULATION SENIOR and JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS will be held on the following dates:

July 10th-12th, 1916.

Examinations will be made to hold the Examinations in any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves.

Candidates must send in their entry forms, with the fee, to the Registrar, University, Hongkong, not later than May 2nd, 1916.

Forms of Entry may be obtained from the Registrar, to whom enquiries should be addressed.

The following Scholarships will be awarded on the result of the Matriculation Examination:—

Two King Edward VII Scholarships of £40 a year each, for five years, tenable only by British subjects, who must be under the age of 21 on the 10th July, 1916.

A candidate who wishes to compete must deliver to the Registrar, on or before the first day of the Examination, a certificate of eligibility in the form specified by the Regulations. One Scholarship will be tenable in the Faculty of Arts, the other in any Faculty.

One President's Scholarship of \$100 (Peking Currency) a year for five years, tenable by students of Chinese Nationality, who must be under the age of 21 on the 10th July, 1916.

A candidate who wishes to compete must deliver to the Registrar on or before the first day of the Examination, a certificate of eligibility in the form specified by the Regulations.

Five prizes of \$100 each will be awarded to the successful candidates who obtain the highest marks. The winners of the prizes may enter any Faculty but must join the University on September 11th, 1916.

Holders of Scholarships and winners of prizes must reside in one of the Hostels directly managed by the University.

Hongkong, March 22, 1916. 457

"CAPSTAN" NAVY CUT TOBACCO & CIGARETTES. Always most welcome! W-D & H-O WILLS BRISTOL & LONDON. The SKIPPER'S Favourite.

A NIGHTINGALE MEMORIAL.

THE QUEEN UNVEILS THE TABLET IN ST. PAUL'S.

Standing midway between the tombs of Nelson and of Wellington in the crypt of St. Paul's, the Queen last month unveiled a memorial tablet to Florence Nightingale. The body of the greatest nurse lies in a quiet country churchyard, but there was only one place for a memorial of her work here, among the bodies of the heroes, "a tiny London's central rear."

"Blessed are the Merciful" is the inscription. Above it, in bas-relief of white marble, Florence Nightingale is represented as offering a cup to a wounded soldier.

The likeness in profile—as she is one of the "The Lady of the Lamp" statue in the crypt of both.

While the church above was crowded, chiefly with nurses, soldiers, and sailors, there was only a very small gathering in the vaulted crypt of the crypt. Lord Howe stood for the Imperial Government, and the Colonial Governments were all strongly represented.

The Lord Mayor and Sir John Lubbock, a startlingly brilliant semi-circle, in contrast with the grey old walls.

At a quarter past two the Queen and Princess Mary came down the winding staircase that leads from the daylight of the cathedral to the dark and gloomy of the crypt. They were both very quietly dressed in dark blue.

The Archbishop of Canterbury led them to the memorial, and immediately began his short address—curiously inaudible in the small group of hearers in the crypt.

Speaking of the beginnings of Florence Nightingale's mission to the Crimea, Dr. Davidson described how "into the modern life of this troublesome world a new benediction was born."

For half a century we have thanked God for what Florence Nightingale has wrought and taught, but we did not know its range or its greatness until now. So it is fitting that your Majesty, on behalf of English womanhood, should unveil this monument in a year in which, in the nation's need, tens of thousands of women are, with persistence and quiet devotion and a ministry of steadily increasing skill, following the path wherein the Lady with the Lamp was pioneer.

Stepping forward at the close of the address, the Queen pulled a cord and the sheet fell away from the tablet. For some minutes she talked in a low voice with the Archbishop and the sculptor, who explained the details of his work; then, instead of leaving the crypt at once, she walked towards the Nelson sarcophagus. A row of chairs was hurriedly removed and, followed by Princess Mary, the Queen passed into the chapel where the remains of Lord Roberts and Lord Wolseley lie side by side.

They stood there solemnly gazing at the crossed flags and the two laurel wreaths, decorated with a miniature Union Jack, that mark the spot where Lord Roberts is buried.

Not a sound came from the congregation walking away. Turning away at last, the Queen and her daughter passed up the stairs into the Cathedral.

SERVICE IN THE CATHEDRAL.

They were met by the sight of a vast standing throng. Soldiers and sailors back from the wars, bandaged, scarred, and sometimes broken, with many times in half a dozen different uniforms, were ranked under the dome. The Lady with the Lamp had left a special legacy to all these men and women.

The service was very simple and beautiful. Spoke's anthem, "Blest are the Merciful," exquisitely sung without accompaniment, the hymn "The Saints of God," their conflict past, and a few prayers, particularly one beginning "We render Thee thanks, O Lord, for the singular gifts which Thou didst bestow upon Thy servant Florence Nightingale."

Afterwards, a seemingly endless line of people filed through the crypt to inspect the memorial.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain-Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lambs back, lame shoulder, pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this liniment and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

INTERNEED WITHOUT TRIAL.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT IN THE COURT OF APPEAL.

The inroads made upon the Habeas Corpus Act by military necessity in this war are emphasized by a recent decision of the Court of Appeal.

This case is a British subject to be interned without trial if the naval or military authorities deem him, in view of his hostile origin or associations, not a fit person to be at large.

Sir P. E. Smith indicated that a large number of such British subjects had been interned.

Mr. Arthur Zetia, a naturalized British subject, appealed from the decision of a divisional court of five King's Bench judges.

He put forward a writ of habeas corpus against Sir P. E. Smith, the commander of the camp in which he was interned.

Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., M.P., for Mr. Zetia, contended that the words of the Habeas Corpus Act under which action had been taken gave no power to intern the internment of a British subject.

Divided 3 to 2, the Court of Appeal, Lord Justice Swinfen Eady said that the writ of habeas corpus applied to a British subject who had been interned by someone who had held high judicial office.

This regulation was within the required limits that they should have only during the war and should be for the security of the public. Lord Justice Bankes and Pithers concurred.

THE GERMAN VIEW.

DR. PETERS REVIEWS HIS FORMER HOSTS.

The "Vorwärts" quotes from a weekly journal an article by Dr. Karl Peters in which he reviews some of the interesting humanitarian facts.

"I fear that our countrymen have received orders to spare, in their air attacks, churches and works of art. If this is to be the policy in the general interests of culture, well and good, though it may be asked, Why should we alone constitute ourselves the champions of the cultural interests of mankind? . . . But if we do this only in the hope of inducing our enemies to adopt a fair view of our measures, then we only reveal our ignorance of their arrogance and bias. These people are still far from being prepared to make peace, and I altogether doubt whether they are ever ready for it, so long as England is not thrown on the ground and soundly beaten."

I should, therefore, advise to exempt from the order to the Zeppelins at least the House of Parliament in London—that seat of criminal intrigues and insolent lies against us. I would, further, organize myself for the defense of all lands, clear the occupied territories in the West and East of their entire native populations, and colonize them by settlers of our own. We shall then see which party will be able to hold out longer and will remain intact at the end. Certainly these proposals are not pleasant. But we are under the stress of necessity, and have to defend ourselves against bandits and robbers."

The "Vorwärts" observes:

"It is strange that those thoughts never occurred to Herr Peters when he enjoyed in England the right of asylum."

The allusion being, of course, to the long years Dr. Peters spent in England after the air of the Fatherland had become too stifling for him on account of his strange adventures in Africa with native men and women.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood—and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: 21/36 and 22/25

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co. OPTICIANS. 111, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON. HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & MANILA.

7

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA (MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

Sole Proprietors of TAKA, SIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YOSHINOTANI, KISHIDAKA, HOJO, KANADA, NAKAMURA, SAYO, SHINNEW and KAMITAMADA Collieries.

AGENTS for SASITO, & OYUBARI COALS.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES: Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Otaru, Muroran, Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Tsuruga, Shanghai, Hongkong, Hankow, Peking.

For addresses for above: IWASAKI, Ltd., 11, ABCBldg, Western Union.

AGENCIES:

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing & Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macdonald & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown, McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to K. KATO, Manager, No. 1, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG. 416

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL, trimmed and broken at SEBATTIK or SANDARAK (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese COAL and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDARAK exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed along side the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited. Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1916. 1027

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.

We invite you to inspect the variety of Sausages we have.

ALL READY FOR YOUR TABLE.

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

TOMATO.

BOLOGNE.

TOBACCO.

BLOOD.

LIVER.

etc., etc., etc.

All made on our own premises by our own European Expert.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS.

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES.

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.

High Class English Jewellery.

THE KWONG HIP LONG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office 49, CONNORS ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 439.

Shipyards: Shum Fat-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong.

Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912. WONG PING WA, Manager.

PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

WELLINGTON SILVERSMITHS.

BLACK LEAD SOAP FOR CLEANING PLATES.

POLYBRILLIANT METAL POMADE.

NEVER BECOMES DRY & HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED, "WELLINGTON KILN," LONDON.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby warned that the Master and Owners of the "SEWARD" will not be responsible for debts incurred by the crew.

J. JOHNSON, Master. Hongkong, March 24, 1916. 407

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. KARL DETMERS of Marseilles, RADOKER & Co. or against the firm of Marseilles, RADOKER & Co., are requested to file same with the Liquidators before the 8th April, 1916.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Liquidators. Hongkong, March 24, 1916. 488

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

A COMPETITION will be held over the FAN LING COURSE commencing on 1st April for a prize kindly presented by H. E. the Governor.

Conditions.—Match play on a handicap. Limited to handicaps of 12 and over.

Entrance fee 60 cents per round, the proceeds to go to the War Charities Committee.

Intending competitors are requested to sign their names on the boards at Happy Valley or Fan Ling, or to send same in writing to the Undersigned Ojo Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd. not later than the 5th instant.

T. W. HILL, Acting Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, March 14, 1916. 430

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every Kind of Footwear.

MADE TO ORDER.

CHERRY & CO., PEDDER STREET, Opposite Hongkong Hotel. Telephone No. 491. Hongkong, March 27, 1916.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1.

THERAPION No. 2.

THERAPION No. 3.

THERAPION.

Hughes and Hough

Auctioneers to the Government and Admiralty.

General Auctioneers
AND
Share, Coal, and
General Brokers.

PROPRIETORS
"IO-KWA-WAN"
COAL STORAGE.
Codes used
A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A1. TELEGRAPHIC CODE.
Telegraphic Address
MERION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY,
the 28th March, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE TEA WOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.
FIRE BRASSES, CARPETS,
RUGS, &c., &c.

Brass Bedsteads (Hair Mattresses), Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Table, Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, Wardrobes, Washstand, Toilet Tables, etc., etc., Dinner, Tea and Coffee Services, Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware, 2 Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Large Enamelled Bath, Bath-Room Utensils, etc., etc., Ice Chests, etc., etc.

Three Pianos (in good condition), Electric Reading Lamps, 1 Large 4-Fold Blackwood Screen, a quantity of Large Blackwood Cabinets, Miscellaneous Furniture, etc., etc., 1 Saloon Rifle (practically new). (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 24, 1918. 471

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Dr. Franke, to sell by Public Auction,
on
THURSDAY,
the 28th March, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at "Hartley," No. 7, Balaclava Path.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.
Therein contained:
Comprising:—
Teak Hall Stands and Tables, Dining Room Suite including Large Teakwood Screen, practically new, Fender Seats, etc., Glass Ware, Sundry Table Linen, etc., Large Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs with Covers, Blackwood Cabinets, Flower Stand, Side Tables, etc., Large Teakwood Bedstead, Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, etc., (practically new), Bathroom, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils.

Also
2 Electric Fans, Electric Cooking Stove, Toaster, Nursery Fire Guard, Hand Sewing Machine "Singer," Garden Tent, Plants in Pots, and Piano by Montie in very good condition.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view from Wednesday the 27th inst.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 22, 1918. 463

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
THURSDAY,
the 8th April, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.
Removed from "Ridge House," Broadway Road, for Convenience of Sale.
Comprising:—
Teakwood Dinner Wagon, Chesterfield Sofa, Blackwood Cabinets, Teakwood Chests, Glassware, Dinner Service, Cutlery and E.P. Ware, Cushions, Carpets and Rugs, Large Wardrobe with Bevelled Mirrors, Double Brass Bed, &c., &c., &c.
Also
15-inch Electric Fan, Copper Boiler and 2 Mountain Chairs.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 25, 1918. 476

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
THURSDAY,
the 8th April, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.
Removed from "Ridge House," Broadway Road, for Convenience of Sale.
Comprising:—
Teakwood Dinner Wagon, Chesterfield Sofa, Blackwood Cabinets, Teakwood Chests, Glassware, Dinner Service, Cutlery and E.P. Ware, Cushions, Carpets and Rugs, Large Wardrobe with Bevelled Mirrors, Double Brass Bed, &c., &c., &c.
Also
15-inch Electric Fan, Copper Boiler and 2 Mountain Chairs.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 25, 1918. 476

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
THURSDAY,
the 8th April, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.
Removed from "Ridge House," Broadway Road, for Convenience of Sale.
Comprising:—
Teakwood Dinner Wagon, Chesterfield Sofa, Blackwood Cabinets, Teakwood Chests, Glassware, Dinner Service, Cutlery and E.P. Ware, Cushions, Carpets and Rugs, Large Wardrobe with Bevelled Mirrors, Double Brass Bed, &c., &c., &c.
Also
15-inch Electric Fan, Copper Boiler and 2 Mountain Chairs.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 25, 1918. 476

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
THURSDAY,
the 8th April, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.
Removed from "Ridge House," Broadway Road, for Convenience of Sale.
Comprising:—
Teakwood Dinner Wagon, Chesterfield Sofa, Blackwood Cabinets, Teakwood Chests, Glassware, Dinner Service, Cutlery and E.P. Ware, Cushions, Carpets and Rugs, Large Wardrobe with Bevelled Mirrors, Double Brass Bed, &c., &c., &c.
Also
15-inch Electric Fan, Copper Boiler and 2 Mountain Chairs.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 25, 1918. 476

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
TUESDAY,
the 28th March, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

ONE SET OF SADDLERY &c.
BY MARTINS, BIRMINGHAM.
PRACTICALLY NEW.
Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 24, 1918. 464

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
TUESDAY,
the 28th March, 1918, commencing at 10.45 a.m., within the premises of the Club Germania, Kennedy Road.

VALUABLE FURNITURE, ELECTRIC
FANS, LIGHT AND GAS FITTINGS,
GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY,
ELECTRO-PLATE, BED AND
TABLE LINEN.
&c., &c., &c.
Comprising:—
Large solid teakwood Bar Furniture with bevelled mirrors, massive teakwood over-mantels, extra long gilt framed mirrors, teakwood, library bookshelves, leather covered, and oak and cane arm-chairs, a number of bedroom suites, wardrobes, single beds, dressing tables, washstands, chairs, &c., a large quantity of electro-plate ware by Mappin and Webb, London. (A lot of this is quite new and in original wrappers), table linen and napery of excellent quality, "unmarked," some of which is new stock, &c., &c., &c.

Also
Three good Billiard tables with all accessories, one of these tables is practically new, grand Piano by Steinway, New York, and a lot of bowling alley requisites, Lawn Tennis Gear, &c.
On view from Saturday the 25th. Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 24, 1918. 471

FOR SALE.

GOUDOWNS FOR SALE.
Nos. 123 & 127, Wanchai Road.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Liquidators.
Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
Hongkong, March 13, 1918. 439

COLUMBIA

Double-Disc

RECORDS

\$1.50.

Fit your Machine.



ASK TO HEAR THE LATEST.

**THE ANDERSON
MUSIC CO., LTD.**
8, Des Vaux Road. Tel. 1322.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

LEE YEE'S

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

Electric Facial Massage with
Massage Cream, Perfume,
&c., &c.

By
EXPERIENCED HANDS
Novels, Magazines,
Ladies' Fashion Books and
Toilet Requisites.
15, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, July 5, 1918. 581

If you happen to be late your meals will be Courteously and Promptly served just the same. Only at the ALEXANDRA CAFE.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

NAVAL FIGHT.

GERMAN RAIDER AND BRITISH
MERCHANT CRUISER SUNK.

A DELAYED ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The Admiralty announces an engagement on February 20th in the North Sea with an armed German raider called the *Greif*, disguised as a Norwegian merchantman, and the British merchant cruiser *Alcantara*. The engagement resulted in the loss of both vessels—the raider by gunfire and the *Alcantara* by torpedo.

Five German officers and 185 men were picked up and made prisoners out of a complement of 300.

Five British officers and 69 men were lost.

During the whole engagement the Germans fired over the Norwegian colours painted on the side of the ship.

The news is now published because it is known that Germany has learnt that the *Greif*, a similar ship to the *Moscow*, had been destroyed before passing the British patrols.

CROSS-CHANNEL STEAMER TORPEDOED.

350 PASSENGERS SAVED.

LONDON, March 25.

The London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Co's steamer *Sussex* was torpedoed this afternoon between Dieppe and Folkestone.

There were 350 passengers on board, mostly French, and a crew of 50, also French.

The latest account is that the steamer is still afloat and that vessels are standing by.

ALL PASSENGERS SAVED.

LATER.
The London, Brighton and South Coast Railway announces that all the passengers on the *Sussex* have been saved.

The *Sussex* left Folkestone at 1.25 in the afternoon and met with the mishap when near Dieppe. The ship was still afloat at 9.30 in the evening.

MANY WOMEN AND CHILDREN ON BOARD.

It is stated in Folkestone that the *Sussex* was carrying Indian and Colonial mails.

There were many women and children among the passengers and also 30 Americans.

The *Sussex* was torpedoed amidships at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The torpedo crashed into the engine-room, injuring several hands.

This was the first daylight passage for a fortnight.

LATER.
It is officially announced that the *Sussex* was towed into Boulogne this morning.

DOMINION LINER SUNK.

68 SURVIVORS PICKED UP.

LONDON, March 25.

The Dominion liner *Englishman* has been sunk. Up to the present 68 survivors have been picked up.

MORE SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The steamers *Fulmar* and *Salbia* (British) and the *Christiansand* (Danish) have been sunk.

Eighteen of the *Fulmar's* crew and all of the others were saved.

[The *Fulmar* was a steamer of 1,270 tons belonging to the Cork Steamship Co., Ltd. She was built in 1902.]

The *Salbia*, 8,226 tons, built in 1902, belonged to Messrs. J. Bealhead and Sons, South Shields.]

SINKING OF THE "PALEMBANG."

ENQUIRY ORDERED.

LONDON, March 24.

The Dutch Naval authorities have ordered an enquiry into the sinking of the *Palembang*.

It appears that the German submarine which torpedoed the *Palembang* was a *Zepherus* class, and that the vessel struck a mine.

GERMAN SUBMARINE MENACE.

DUTCH SAILORS REFUSE TO SAIL.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 24.
The Dutch Sailors' Union have overwhelmingly decided not to sail in view of the German submarine menace.

ARMED MERCHANTMEN QUESTION.

MR. LANSING TO EXPLAIN
AMERICA'S ATTITUDE.

WELLINGTON, March 25.
It is announced that the *Enterprise*, replying separately, declined Mr. Lansing's suggestion to disarm merchantmen.

It is understood that Mr. Lansing is preparing a circular explaining the attitude of the United States on the question.

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

RUSSIANS MAKE IMPORTANT
CAPTURES.

PETROGRAD, March 25.

A communiqué states that the Russians ousted the enemy from the woods in the Blisnik region, south of Lake Narotch, which were strongly organised and thickly enveloped with barbed wire.

The Russians captured 1,273 prisoners, 18 maxima, 39 mortars and much material during the fighting at Lake Narotch between the 18th and 21st inst.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN DVINSK REGION.

PETROGRAD, March 24.

A communiqué states: The Russians repulsed strong attacks in the Jacobstadt sector.

The Russian offensive to the north-west of lake Vargunsk is developing.

In the Dvinsk region the Russian troops are advancing after repulsing several counter-attacks.

There was desperate fighting partly with the bayonet in the Vidy and Klips sectors. Despite violent fire the Russians forced all the enemy defences and counter attacks were repulsed.

INCESSANT FIGHTING FOR TWO MONTHS.

LONDON, March 24.

An interesting description of the fight for the bridgehead at Michaleze on the Daister, which was captured by the Russians a week ago, is given in a Budapest despatch which states that the fighting was incessant there for two months. The Austrians made the bridgehead a regular fortress, with underground tunnels and cemented dug-outs. Field-Marshal von Hindenburg almost daily enquired how the fighting was progressing, as the bridgehead was regarded as a most important garrison and it was ordered to be retained at any price.

AUSTRIAN DREAD OF COMBINED
OFFENSIVES.

The Austrians dread the combined Russo-Italian offensives, as they will require a million more men to keep the line intact, and they have only six hundred thousand in training, including thals et levies, which comprise men up to 50 years old.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN CAUCASUS
AND PERSIA.

PETROGRAD, March 25.

The Russian advance continues in the Caucasus and Persia.

SATISFACTORY POSITION IN
EGYPT.

REORGANISATION OF THE
FORCES.

LONDON, March 24.

In view of the satisfactory military position in Egypt, resulting from the Turkish failure on the western frontier, a re-organisation of the forces of the country has been effected.

General Sir Archibald Murray has assumed sole command in Egypt and General Sir John Maxwell has left for England.

RESCUING THE SENUSSE'S
PRISONERS.

LONDON, March 24.

It is officially announced that the rescue of the Senussi's prisoners, effected on the 17th inst., was entirely apart from the engagement on the 14th inst.

Nine armoured cars, 26 other cars and ten motor ambulances left Sollum at 3 o'clock in the morning for Sirakin, 70 miles distant, where the prisoners were reported, but the distance travelled was 131 miles. The guards fled but were pursued and killed. All the cars returned safely. Those rescued are now in hospital and their condition is satisfactory.

Only two prisoners are now in the enemy's hands and it is hoped to rescue them.

THE STRUGGLE FOR VERDUN.

MORE FURIOUS ASSAULTS THAN
EVER IMMINENT.

PARIS, Mar. 24.

It is semi-officially stated that the enemy's intense artillery preparation on the whole front of Verdun indicates that more furious assaults than ever are imminent, but, owing to the reduction in the enemy's effectiveness, the renewed attempt will probably be localised on a sector of a few kilometres. Wherever the enemy strikes the French troops are ready to break his on-rush.

General Haig's latest communiqué records, for the first time, fighting in the new sector recently taken over by the British from the French, extending from Souchez to north of Arras, facing the German stronghold of Vimy ridge.

A TRANQUIL PERIOD.

The most significant feature of to-day's communiqué is that on the west of the Meuse the night was calm, while to the east of the Meuse there was only intermittent bombardment at Douaumont and Dambloup. It is the most tranquil period since the battle of Verdun started 33 days ago.

There were artillery duels in Woëvre and the French batteries were energetic in Argonne.

FIGHT FOR TRENCHES.

PARIS, Mar. 25.

To-day's communiqué states:—
"In Argonne the Germans gained a momentary footing in the French first line at Vauquois, but were ejected by a counter-attack in which the French captured 50 prisoners."

The French artillery activity continued intense against the enemy lines of communication in eastern Argonne and against Bois de Malancourt and Avocourt.

Nothing important occurred north of Verdun except intermittent bombardment of the French second line to the west and to the east of the Meuse, to which the French batteries vigorously replied.

"One shot from a French long range gun against the station at Vignoulles, north-east of St. Mihiel, demolished a shed and blew up a train."

AUSTRALIA'S AID.

200,000 TROOPS SENT ABROAD.

MELBOURNE, Mar. 25.
The Hon. Mr. G. F. Pearce, Minister for Defence, has announced that 200,000 troops will have been sent abroad by June. An additional 60,000 are in training and he did not doubt that not only will they be able to find reinforcements to keep the units at full strength, but they would be able later to form another division.

GREECE'S FINANCIAL
DIFFICULTIES.

PARTIAL DEMOBILISATION
ALLOWED.

ATHENS, Mar. 24.

Owing to financial difficulties the Government has allowed demobilisation to the extent of 30 per cent.

RUMANIA'S BUDGET.

INCREASE IN WAR EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, March 24.

The Rumanian Budget shows an increase of half a million in war expenditure.

GERMAN WAR LOAN.

AMSTERDAM, March 24.

In the Reichstag, Dr. Helfferich, the Minister of Finance, announced that subscriptions to the last war loan amounted to ten thousand six hundred million marks.

RECENT ALLIED AIR RAID.

DAMAGE DONE NEAR OSTEND.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 24.

An aerodrome and six aeroplanes near Ostend were destroyed in the recent Allied air raid. A torpedo boat was towed into Zeebrugge. There were six killed and 30 wounded on board.

PROHIBITED IMPORTS.

A FURTHER LIST.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

A further long list of imports is prohibited except under license.

They are mostly heavy and cumbersome goods. Also various cotton and woolen manufactures, cutlery, soap and toys.

INTIMATIONS

OLD FRIENDS ARE BEST

BLACK AND WHITE WHISKY

BOTTLED and SHIPPED

BY

JAS. BUCHANAN & CO., LTD.

GLASGOW & LONDON,

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS BY GENERAL
SMUTS' FORCE.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

It is officially announced that General Smuts on the 21st inst. ousted the Germans from strong positions on the Ruwya river, to which they had retired after their previous defeat, inflicting heavy losses on them and capturing a 4.1 inch gun which had belonged to the *Koenigsberg*. The enemy retired southwards along the Tanga railway.

Lord Kitchener has telegraphed congratulations to General Smuts on his brilliant success.

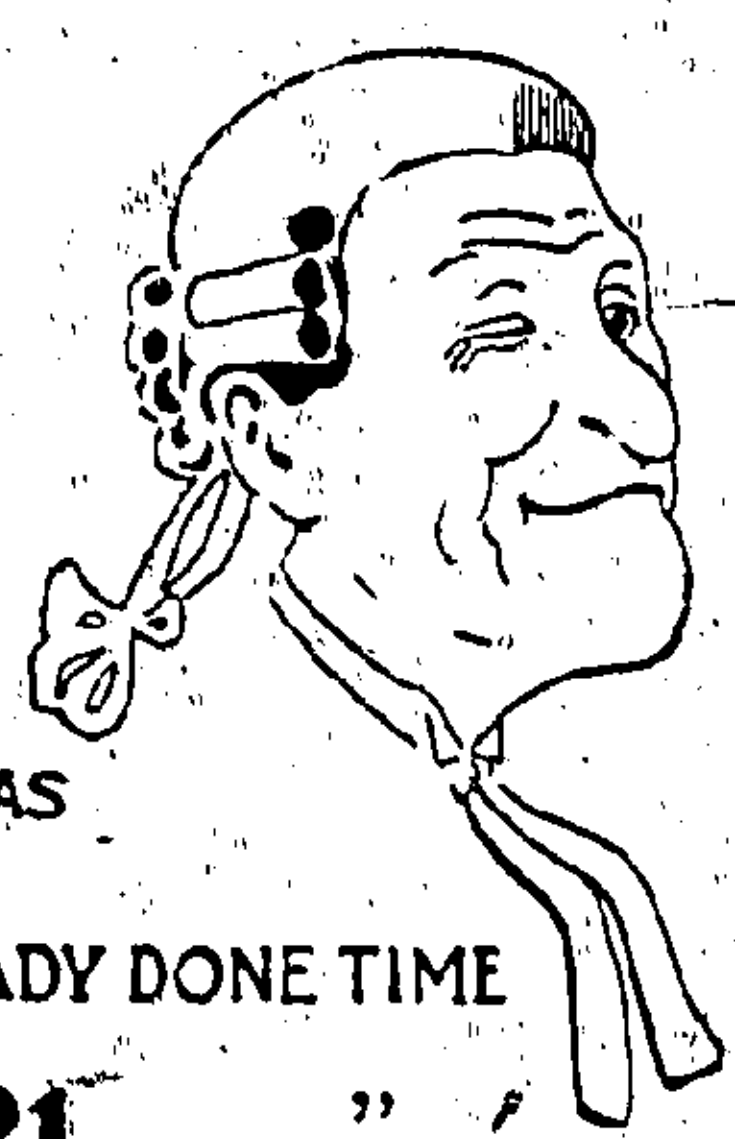
FURTHER DETAILS.

After their defeat on the Lumbi river and in the Kitor hills, the Germans retired to the defensive positions which they had constructed in the forest belt along the Ruwya river. Heavy rains delayed the pursuit, but on the 18th inst. our forces were in close contact with the enemy. On the 19th inst. the 21st a strong attack by the enemy was repulsed with severe loss. Meanwhile the South African mounted troops, after a night march from Moeti through thick bush, captured Bengani railway station and many stores and threatened the enemy's line of retreat. The enemy, reinforced by the railway, obstinately held their positions in order to cover their retirement. We were thus enabled to inflict heavy losses which it would have been impossible for us to do had the enemy been free to abandon their positions earlier. However, the entire Ruwya line was evacuated, and the enemy retired south along the Tanga railway, leaving a 4.1 inch gun from the *Koenigsberg* in our hands. Operations continue.

EMIGRATION FROM INDIA.

A DEFINITE POLICY REQUIRED.

WATSON'S OLD BROWN LIQUEUR BRANDY

E
QUALITY
TRY ITAND BE YOUR
OWN JUDGEIT HAS
ALREADY DONE TIME

"21" YEARS IN WOOD

A.S. WATSON & CO., LD.

HongKong and China.

W.M. POWELL, LTD.

TEL 348

SMART
WHITE
SHOESFOR THE COMING
SEASON.

NOW ON SHOW.

NEWEST MODELS.

LADIES' SHOE
DEPARTMENT.

THE DIARY.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

10.45 a.m.—Auction of Furniture, Fittings, etc. at the German Club Premises.

11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Ice Co's. Meeting.

Noon.—H.K. Fire Insurance Co's. Meeting.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Saddlery at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Crockery, Pianos, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

4 p.m.—Annual Meeting of the H.K. Gen. Chamber of Commerce.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, March 29—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

11.30 a.m.—China Sugar Refining Co's. Meeting.

THURSDAY, March 30—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at "Hartley," No. 7 Basington Path.

3.30 & 4 p.m.—Annual and Extraordinary Meetings of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong.

8.15 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of the Phoenix Club, Ltd.

FRIDAY, March 31—
Prince Henry's birthday (1800).

11.30 a.m.—Luzon Sugar Refining Co's. Meeting.

11.35 a.m.—Luzon Sugar Refining Co's. Extraordinary Meeting.

SATURDAY, April 1—
Golf Competition at Fan Ling for H.E. the Governor's Prize.

SUNDAY, April 2—
9 a.m.—Excursion to Massao by s.s. "Talisman."

MONDAY, April 3—
Noon.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co's. Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, April 5—
Entire close for first gymnastics.

THURSDAY, April 6—
11 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

FRIEDAY, April 8—
Entire close for Hongkong Tennis League.

SAT. & SUN., April 9—
Mixed Fourmance Competition at Deep Water Bay.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1916.

THE WAR.

THE Central Powers, faced with the early prospect of a simultaneous offensive by the Allied Powers on something like 2,400 miles of front, evidently consider that if they have any chance at all against such a tremendous movement as the preparations of the Allies foreshadow, it is only in anticipating that offensive by formidable attacks at particular points. Hence we have the great German offensive movement in the neighbourhood of Verdun, which after more than a month of perhaps the greatest effort yet exerted in the whole course of the war, is now considered by the French to have definitely failed. Yet the Germans are continuing to show great activity in this region, thinking perhaps that they will ultimately wear down the French and so gain the keys to this important position. But we are told they are hoping against hope, and they continue their efforts simply because they "date not relinquish them after the vast preparations they had made for an 'irresistible advance'."

In other words, to abandon the attempt would mean for them not only that it would have a disastrous effect on the morale of the Army, but it would shake the confidence of the entire nation in the Army to its foundations. While this movement has been in progress on the Western front, there seems to have been greater activity on the Eastern front than the official communiques have disclosed. A semi-official statement summarised in the telegrams received yesterday mentioned, for instance, that the recently announced Russian success at the bridgehead at Michalez, on the Dniester, had been preceded by two months of incessant fighting. Whether the offensive was German or Russian at the commencement is not clear, but it is now plain that the initiative is in the hands of the Russians at more than one point on that extensive front, and where the Germans are attempting an offensive they are being successfully repulsed. To-day comes the news that the Germans have begun the offensive in the Balkans—in the region of Lake Doiran, which is situated just within the boundary of Serbia almost directly north from Salonika. In General Joffre's phrase, "the hour is about to strike," when the simultaneous offensive will begin, but though the telegrams afford increasing evidence of activity at many points the weather conditions in Europe make it unlikely that the movement contemplated by the Allies will begin for another month yet. The Teutonic military critics are satisfied that they know where to expect the attacks, for it is concluded that the strategic aims of the Allies cannot be altered. They therefore expect the attacks only at the points where

previous attacks have been delivered: viz. "On the Western front, Champagne and Artois; on the Russian front, the far north and the southern wing; on the Italian front, the Isonzo line and possibly in the Fellah Valley toward Turin; in the Balkan theatre, southern Macedonia; on the Caucasian front, the Lake Urumia district. Time will show—and that soon—whether these conclusions are sound."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Chinaman, aged 37 years, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries sustained by being knocked down by a motor car.

Sixteen cases of small pox were notified in the Colony last week. Thirteen cases proved fatal. Other cases of communicable disease notified were two fatal cases of plague; one fatal case of diphtheria; four cases of enteric fever (three fatal); and one fatal case of purpural fever.

Mr. J. A. Dove, of 4 Blue Buildings, has reported to the police that last night while riding in a rickshaw, the rickshaw suddenly dropped the shafts and two other men came up and robbed him of a gold watch, with gold chain attached, which had been presented to him by the Corinthian Yacht Club.

On the pretence of enquiring for a former agent, three Chinese visited the opium shop at the London Mission, 2 Nathan Street, on Saturday afternoon. The cook told them the woman had gone, but instead of departing one man whipped out a revolver and levelled it at him. The other two pressed him down and gagged him. They then ransacked the room but did not steal anything as there was nothing to take except valueless clothing.

THE STATE COUNCIL OF CHINA.

SUGGESTED DISSOLUTION.

A Peking telegram says that at yesterday's State Council, when the Chief Executive was represented by Chu Sai Chung, Kong Hon suggested that as the Council had grossly erred—though luckily the Chief Executive had issued a mandate blaming himself—the Council had lost the confidence of the people and should be dissolved.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

MONTHLY BOGEY POOL.

Played at Fasting in March:—
Mr. G. A. Tisdall All Square.
"A. E. Blair Jr. 1 down.
"R. J. Birtwell 1
"C. H. G. 1
"P. M. Hodgson 1
"G. S. Archibald 1
"R. E. McDougall 1
"C. B. Johnson 2
"A. E. Campbell 2
"E. Gollard 2
"C. H. P. Hay 3
"F. Kinchin Smith 3

WAR HOSPITAL NEEDS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF GIFTS FROM HONGKONG.

The following letter has been received from Colonel Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C., Cairo, by Mrs. Macdonald, President of the Ladies Committee Union Church:—
Headquarters, Abasia, Cairo.
18th February, 1916.

DEAR MADAM.—Your letter of the 28th Dec. was received by me some time ago and about four days ago the parcels came in. As I have left the 10th General Hospital now and am on the Staff of the General in Cairo, I sent on the parcels at once and have just received the enclosed from Lt. Colonel Scott. You will see that he has written to Mrs. A. Gibson, so I am not writing as well. They will be most useful for when we begin to move and the sick and wounded come in. At present we are simply making up the Division after the return from Gallipoli and really all the Hospitals are practically empty.

I enclose a list of articles that would be useful, and anything that the people at Hongkong would care to send me will be carefully given out either to the Hospitals here or at Alexandria, and a receipt sent showing which Hospital has got them.

Thanking you all so much again for kindly thinking of the wounded soldiers, believe me,

Sincerely Yours,
F. W. GORDON HALL.

[ENCLOSURE]
Tobacco, pipes, cigarettes, mufflers, gray cloth, pyjama suits, warm socks and vests, khaki shirts, khaki collars, warm overcoats (soft and large), covers for hot water bottles, draw alone made of old scraps of innominate gasses (Japanese puzzles would be good), pillow cases, Japanese or Chinese brass pots for flowers in vases, dressing gowns, towels of any sort for the men, Black and white socks and stockings to the under necks of helpless patients when being fed.

RUB IT IN.
A GOOD many people think rheumatism can't be cured without taking powerful medicine. Chamberlain's Pain Balm managed thoroughly into the skin and cured far more rheumatism than any other remedy in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

SHANGHAI AND THE OPIUM QUESTION.

PROPOSED TAXATION OF OPIUM MERCHANTS.

INTERESTING DEBATE AT RATEPAYERS MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the ratepayers of Shanghai held on March 21st Mr. E. S. Little brought forward an amendment to the Budget resolution in the following terms:—

"That there be added to the Budget the following tax namely:—
Foreign and Chinese opium merchants, or dealers, 1,000 per chest of opium, 10,000,000."

Mr. Little said—I am introducing this amendment no new or revolutionary principle into the Budget. If you will look under "Rates, Taxes, Dues and Fees" on page 334, you will see that foreign liquor sold wholesale is taxed. I would also point out that there is a tax on opium shops. There is, therefore, nothing revolutionary in asking the opium merchants to pay a special tax or to be specially licensed. It follows the old established practice of many decades. We have been old in the paper this morning that possibly this may be considered to be obtained. It is most extraordinary how such an idea has got abroad. For many years we have taxed opium retail shops. I should like to know how this thing suddenly becomes tainted when we suggest drawing from the fat and bulging pockets of the wholesale and wealthy merchants. (Laughter.) Neither is the proposition contrary to our established laws. If you look at Bye-law 34, it says that no person shall keep or sell firearms, wines, or other drugs, unless they have first obtained the licence from the Council. It looks, therefore, as if last year we made a very great mistake in not putting on this licence then, and by reason of that we have dropped about 10,000,000. The amendment says that foreign and Chinese merchants shall be taxed. The Council in each case will find out how much each merchant must be taxed for his licence, and that will be based on the number of chests he has. There are many reasons why this tax should now be levied upon the opium merchants. In the first place the community's legislation has made possible the acquisition of vast fortunes which have been acquired simply and solely by the regulation which has been enacted in this room. I think the best authority I can quote on this subject is Mr. Edward Ezra. I will read from his speech last year, in which he says:—"If Mr. Little's amendment is adopted there must be forced sales, and in view of the huge sum involved there must be disaster, not affecting Mr. Little and his friends doubtless, but affecting a very large number of other people." That was last year. Certain safeguards were placed upon their trade. The result has been that vast fortunes have been made, and how great are those profits and fortunes, of which we ask the modest tribute for our Municipality fund. Last year, Mr. Ezra said there were 6,000 chests of opium in Shanghai, and he said the average sale had been 4,100 a chest, and the total value of all these chests was from 30 to 40 millions. He made the final statement: "So supporting it is worth 30 millions and not 40 millions surely you are not going to confiscate it, are you? If you give me 30 millions I will give you the profit." Early in the year I addressed an open letter to Mr. Ezra, pointing out his promise, to that meeting, and claiming a number of millionaires for the community. Mr. Ezra did not think fit to reply to that open letter. (Laughter.) As he is not prepared to give to us what he has promised, we now come forward and propose to take a very small portion of it. (Loud laughter and applause.) You will remember that there are about 7,000 chests of opium valued at between 30 and 40 millions. Now in all these calculations I propose not to omit the chests, but the thousands and the ten thousands of thousands. I propose to confine myself to millions only. (Laughter.) Last year in my speech I said that although the price was then about 10,000 a chest I foresaw, as a result of our resolution, that the price would advance to about 10,000 a chest. I again quote Mr. Ezra:

"I must emphatically contradict Mr. Little when he alleges that vast profits have been made. I know the facts, and can say this is far from the truth. The apparent profits made on opium sold at the recent high prices are purely and counter-balanced by the losses made on that sold at the very low prices prevailing in 1912-13. Mr. Little has stated that we will miss the prices of 10,000. I challenge his authority for such a statement. In fact every effort has been made and will be made to discourage a rise in prices." (Laughter.)

Quite recently a case occurred in the court of a theft of opium from an opium merchant's godown, and it was valued then at 20,000 a chest, which was valued then even more than the average estimate. It is not necessary to go on the market and find that it is 10,000, 13,000, or more a chest, clear of all taxes. What was practically worth 30 millions is now worth 84 millions—a difference of 54 million both over and above the vast profits included in the 30 millions. Was I right in saying, therefore, that vast profits had been made? The profits made were indeed stupendous.

As early as the meeting of last year they were prepared. I am prepared to follow Mr. Ezra's figures, they paid to the Chinese Government between million and 10 million a chest, let me say by Mr. Little, 15,000,000 if the Chinese Government would give them certain facilities, which they did. The opium merchants are to-day, says the public press, negotiating with the Chinese Government for a further extension of "lease" months of their powers to sell opium and they say you pay 2,000,000 additional if you will spread the time out nine months, and it is confidently expected that the price of opium will rise to 20,000 or 30,000 per chest. The Chinese Government is obtaining vast revenue from the opium. The opium merchants are obtaining vast profits and the Municipal Council, which protects them and gives them authority to carry on their business, gets not a single shiver. I am asking you whether it is right to require it is wise or whether it is right to require the Council to license these gentlemen at the rate of 1,000 per chest. We are asking 10,000,000 out of their profits of 10,000,000. These funds, if we get them and if you pass this resolution, which is just and right in every way, will provide all kinds of funds for use in the municipality. Mr. Ezra is the chairman of the Charity Organization Committee. (Laughter.) which is shortly to appeal for the payment, for aid, for some small sum of 15,000, the price of a single chest of opium. Now I am sure that when we have laid this tax upon them, that when Mr. Ezra, through his friends, asks for 15,000 we need not trouble the mayor and secondarily to give us long speeches for we will pass it in advance. (Laughter.) There will be no injustice upon anyone by the levying of this tax. We were told this morning in one of the papers that it would be necessary to "consider the consumer. Has the writer of that article considered what he wrote? The opium merchant is putting on a thousand tails and they have done this seven or eight times already during the last year, when they said that they would not increase the price but would put it down. They have kept it up and have put it on every available opportunity, so we ask for one of the seven or eight thousand tails which have been put upon the price. The persons that will pay the tax are the wealthy opium merchants who are able to buy large tracts of land, the richest property in Shanghai.

A VOICE—Are you jealous?
MR. LITTLE—Not in the least.
A VOICE—You look it.
MR. LITTLE—I am merely arguing on the question of whether any hardship would be inflicted upon anyone by the levying of this tax. I am trying to show it will not fall upon the poor, not upon those who are struggling for a livelihood but upon the wealthiest of our citizens and I trust you will vote for the amendment to levy the licence. (Applause.)
MR. McINTOSH—I have much pleasure in seconding the amendment. (Applause.)
THE CHAIRMAN—The amendment is now proposed by Mr. Little and seconded by Mr. McIntosh. Is there anyone who wishes to speak to it?

MR. EZRA—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, there is one thing before I proceed with my speech. I would like to ask Mr. Little where he got his quotation of 15,000 from, because as far as the opium merchants are concerned the highest price that has been reached is 9,000 and when we came to the meeting last year, the price was over 7,000. I should like Mr. Little to answer me first of all because I don't think it right that he should come before the ratepayers with misleading statements.

When you elected me to represent you on the Council, I must admit that I was deeply gratified. This was a mark of trust which is pleasing to any member. But for me, there were special reasons for feeling pleased. You knew me as a dealer in the commodity which has been the subject of considerable Municipal concern. But you elected me. Indeed I cannot fail to recognize in this a mark of special confidence; confidence in my understanding of your requirements; confidence that I shall serve you with probity; confidence that I shall not unfairly subordinate your interests to my own. You knew that I was an opium dealer, you know it now; you realise that I am an interested party, and if you did not, I should frankly avow it.

But some interested parties there are who keep very quiet about their interests. When Mr. Little appeared before you last year, did he ever mention that he once represented an influential body of Chinese opium buyers? Never a word did he utter. And when I came to you then, arguing for the retention of rights, to which I was entitled, I forgot the inequality under which I laboured. I suppose that has now been put right. The proposer of this amendment has certainly once been an interested party.

We must, to be sure, not forget that Mr. Little is supposed to be a business man, however much he asks us to think that he is something else—say for instance, some prophet returned to earth, and consciously interfering in mundane matters which are no concern of his at all. If he is a business man he knows or it is time he did know, that you cannot expect to take a profit unless you take a risk—if you fail to take the winner you have no claim on the winning dividend.

When I made the offer to which Mr. Little referred in his silly letter to the public press, and also again to-day, I naturally felt that a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush; and as I then little guessed, not being a prophet, that the price of opium would increase as it has done, I would have gladly accepted Mr. Little's 80 millions and let him and his friends to take whatever profit they could make out of the opium; it was open to Mr. Little to accept my offer but he didn't because he and his friends couldn't raise the 80 millions, but because he was afraid of the risk having weighed the chances he was afraid he might lose over the transaction and so he allowed my offer to go unaccepted. Now that the risk has presumably passed and it is evident that the stocks of opium might realise more than 80 millions—although his figures are quite misleading—Mr. Little naturally regrets his action.

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and instead of swallowing his regrets like a man, he coolly comes before you and wants to flick away the alleged profits, and at whose expense? At his own. Oh, no, he does not believe in being generous at his own expense; but at the expense of those who have shouldered the risk and who are consequently entitled to the so-called profits, if any.

Vociferous eloquence is all right, of course, especially in a former minister of religion, but it seems indeed a pity that he should waste his talents in bringing forward a proposal which a mere novice in business affairs would immediately recognise not only as inequitable but as amateur in the extreme, apart from any question as to its legality.

And now, as you partly entertain your interests to me, I will say what I think of this proposal, as fairly as I can, from the point of view of a Councilor. From the Municipal aspect of the matter, his proposal is indicative of surprising ignorance upon the whole theory of the Council's licensing system. Licences are issued primarily for the purpose of control, they refer to specific establishments or to vehicles, motor cars, etc. The so-called wholesale trade in liquor, divided from sale in retail establishments (not taverns) by a distinction so narrow that there is hardly any difference; the sale proceeds in relatively small lots, and practically speaking, the local trade might all be described as retail. The need for control of this trade and the levy of a tax in connection therewith is easily understood. But opium is a thing, the wholesale—burgins in which you cannot control. To attempt to control a commodity which is frequently sold by brokers, in the Banks, in a Chinese house over a feast, on the street, in the Club bar, if you like, is ridiculous. If the object is not control it is revenue, but the taxation for revenue has been levied already in the wharfage dues and in the heavy retail licence fees, quadrupled this year. I am sure it is not right, nor is it your intention, to cause taxation three times over, for if you do, where are you going to stop?

The amendment has certainly a savour of evasion of the sense and intention of the Land Regulations and the Treaties, which in my opinion renders it quite out of order.

A large part of the stocks are more or less intended for the interior, and seems very unreasonable to impose additional taxes on them. Both the opium which is to be used in the Settlement and that which is destined for transmission to the interior is very heavily taxed. The Council was accused by Mr. Little, your representatives, of not living up to their pledged word. That is what he said to us in his letter of December 8, 1914. Our membership consisted chiefly of plain, British merchants; we might have been misled or misinformed; but we have always tried to keep our "pledged word." We didn't expect that. But you shall hear a little joke. I am sure it will amuse you. As I say, we felt rather sore. But on December 18, hardly a week after his letter, while sitting in the Council Room, I received a revelation. It was not an ethereal as that! It was their informant. This is how the minute reads describing the revelation:

"I am directed that an expression of thanks be conveyed to the Missionary Association for submitting the views of the members information."

There is nothing queer about that;—then it goes on:—"In the light of Mr. E. S. Little's recent representation, the members learn with considerable diversion of certain overtures which he has made to Mr. Ezra, and the course of negotiations into which he has entered with the design of acquiring the whole of the stocks by purchase, acting as the representative of a clique of Chinese officials, whom he describes as 'very influential.'"

There we are, you see. However, he was apparently not so easily influenced by misgivings about what people are likely to think. For listen to him a few days later, on December 28:

"I think it will be a most unfortunate record for the Shanghai Foreign Community to go down to history as being the last important city in the Republic to fall in line with this great National Reform movement."

These are his words. About his negotiations with me, of course, he said nothing; nor later on, at the Ratepayers' Meeting. Well, of course, I suppose he is as disinterested as he would have us think; but when a man is trying to frighten merchants by setting efforts to stop their trade and confiscate their holdings on the ground that it is immoral, he would do well not to approach them with the quiet offer to take the stuff off their hands at a rather full price. Of course Mr. Little was overful to say if he succeeded in purchasing our stocks it was only to be used for "medicinal purposes," but he knew as well as we that no questions would be asked if this "medicinal" opium went through a pipe and ended in smoke. Ladies and gentlemen, at last year's meeting I had the pleasure of breaking a lance with Mr. Little on this same subject of opium. Indeed so much of a pet subject has this become with him that were it not for the lofty standing he holds in the community he might think he had an axe to grind. Ladies and gentlemen, as you know, and as the Chairman of the Council told you last year, this trade is automatically and quickly coming to a close; to try now to worry this doomed business is like trying to dig a dead horse. Yet Mr. Little forces you and me to waste so much of our valuable time simply because he wishes to hag at us—surely he cannot be so serious in thinking any Municipality can mistreat people, because some irresponsible gentleman makes it a hobby to snarl at a particular set of Ratepayers or a particular trade; truly if it were any one else known that Mr. Little was might even think him anxious or anxious to advertise himself somehow or make for a contribution on each side of the goods that is sold—that is, if it were disgruntled enough to ask it. Let Mr. Little try to raise the wind. If it is required, in some other direction; let him for instance tackle the huge profits in chemicals, rubber, annatto, indigo, etc., etc., etc., freight, or even soap; but for goodness sake leave us alone without badgering us about opium every time he meets us.

MR. LITTLE—There is not much profit in that.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and gentlemen, let me put a few questions to you, though I do not wish them asked. What is Mr. Little's object? Of course we know that he has never hidden his light under a bushel. I said light—means a nose in the air. What does he want? Does he want to do us to compromise him upon the life of the city? Will his thirst for notoriety permit him to stop at no measure, however grotesque, in order to attract attention? No, no, it can't be that; and yet... last year Mr. Little would not touch this trade with a barge-pole, and today he comes forward with a proposal to identify himself and you with the profits? We have heard how he tried to buy us out on behalf of his Chinese friends in order to transfer our hard-earned advantage to them. I think it is absolutely unfair for any Ratepayer to get up here and say the price of any commodity is such and such, that the profits are so high, and to give absolutely gratuitous quotations. That is the reason I feel annoyed about it. So far as I personally am concerned I will tell you I have very small stakes left, but I do not think that it is fair that those who bought from me and from others at the high prices under the belief that the Council and ratepayers permitted these retail sales for a period of two years from last year—come now on them and tell them they are mistreated. 1,000 per chest—become 1 or 2,000 per chest. I think that is the most unfair legislation that could be imposed by any community and I am positive this community will never sanction it.

MR. E. S. LITTLE—Mr. Chairman, will you accept from me some word of personal explanation after that very personal statement of Mr. Ezra that I was interested myself in the purchase of opium?

VOICE—Yes.

MR. LITTLE—Let me give you the brief facts and you will see how very wrong Mr. Ezra has been and how utterly discarded he must be for making such a reference. Before the last ratepayers' meeting when it was proposed to close Shanghai to the sale of opium, I was in negotiation with a number of Chinese reformers, who did not take opium, who did not deal in opium, who had nothing whatever to do with the sale or consumption of opium in any way, shape or form, to ask the Central Government to take from Mr. Ezra and his friends the whole of the stocks of opium in Shanghai at 5,000 per chest; that the whole of this should be done with the sanction of His Majesty's Ministers. I was very whole of these suggestions were laid for his approval. The whole of the opium was to be in the hands of the banks and not one single ounce of it was to be issued except for Government control and knowledge of the banks, for purely medicinal purposes or pollution if necessary. That was the principle in outline brought before the Chinese Government and before the British Government and the banks interested. The Chinese Government was to issue bonds to the banks, which were to be in the hands of the banks and retired as such chest was taken out of stock by the Chinese Government under the sanction and control of the British Government. Now, gentlemen, I ask you fairly, (great applause) whether that is that I was in touch with the Chinese merchants of opium to acquire the stock for my own or anybody's profit? That is the kind of remark by Mr. Ezra which he gave to you and it is wholly untrue and unworthy. With reference to the fact that they can be ascertained by any one on the market and asking the prices. They can refer to the Mixed Court records, where 250,000 per chest was given as the value of a chest of opium. Mr. Ezra said I was afraid to take the risk of 30 millions of stock. It is well known to you that I do not want it for any purpose of my own. It was for the community and anything I have done was done absolutely in the sole interest of this community and for no other reason whatever. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN—Does anybody want to speak to the resolution?

MR. EZRA—Mr. Chairman, may I speak again?

MR. LITTLE—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and gentlemen, when I read Mr. Little about the question of price, he said that was the price on the market. All I can tell him is that the books of our individual firms are open and it will be seen that the highest price that anyone has sold at is 10,000 per chest. Considering that last year at this time it was 7,000, with the loss of weight, etc., it can be easily shown that the prices are not what Mr. Little has tried to make out. With regard to the question of Mr. Little's negotiations with me for the purchase of opium, all I can say is that we were informed that a monopoly was about to be established. The monopoly selected Mr. Little to do the job, and I may tell you that our ultimate arrangements to which Mr. Little has referred in his speech were made with the same officials.

MR. LITTLE—It is absolutely untrue. That last statement of Mr. Ezra is absolutely untrue. (Applause.)

A RATEPAYER—We would like to know if this is legal supposing it

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

DARING BRITISH NAVAL
EXPLOIT.SEAPLANE RAID ON SCHLESWIG-
HOLSTEIN.

London, Mar. 26. It is officially announced that British seaplanes yesterday morning attacked the German airship sheds at Schleswig-Holstein, east of the island of Sylt.

They were conveyed close to the German coast by an escort of light cruisers and destroyers under Commander Tyrwhitt.

Three seaplanes are missing.

The destroyers *Medusa* and *Lavez* came into collision and it is feared that in the stormy weather last night the *Medusa* may have been lost.

There are no fears for the safety of the crew.

Our destroyers sank two German armed patrol vessels.

Details have not been received by Danish Press messages indicate that the operation achieved its object.

THE "SUSSEX"
OUTRAGE.

FOUR AMERICANS MISSING.

AMERICAN STOCKS DECLINE
SHARPLY.

London, March 27. They were 23 Americans on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Co's cross-channel steamer, the *Sussex*, including several prominent people.

Eight of these are missing and some are in hospital.

Mr. Huxley, President of the United States Rubber Export Company, told a Reuter's correspondent, that after a momentary pandemonium it became apparent that the afterpart of the steamer was in immediate danger of sinking. The passengers then got busy succouring the injured and extricating bodies from the debris.

The United States Embassy has sent to Washington affidavits by Mr. Huxley and others.

In Washington it is officially stated that four Americans are missing.

The new outrages have created an intense feeling in America and stocks in New York have declined sharply.

THE DESTROYED COMMERCE
RAIDER.THE ALICANTARA'S GALLANT
FIGHT.

London, March 26. The German commerce-raider *Greif* (runk in an engagement with the British merchant cruiser *Alicantara*) was, like the *Mouze*, armed with two 7-inch and six 4-in guns and was fitted with three torpedo tubes. She was really a light protected cruiser.

Finding no loophole in the British cordon, she was proceeding homeward leisurely, so as not to attract attention.

When the *Alicantara* hailed her the two ships were 300 yards apart.

When the British captain megaphoned enquiring particulars he received, a reply in perfect Norwegian, but as the raider looked suspicious, the *Alicantara* lowered a boat, whereupon the *Greif* fired, killing most of the boatmen.

The *Alicantara* was hopelessly out-matched in the matter of guns, but fine gunnery and seamanship redressed the balance.

The *Alicantara* did not escape hard knocks, but the pounding was all in her favour until she was apparently struck by a torpedo.

The two ships battered themselves to pieces.

The *Greif* foundered first, and after two minutes the *Alicantara* sank.

Shortly afterwards British destroyers picked up the survivors, and it is reported, sank a German submarine.

The German survivors were conveyed to Edinburgh.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

Rortman, March 26. The British steamer *Pennybridge* has been sunk. The crew have been landed.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE
IN BALKANS.GREECE EVACUATING CIVILIANS
FROM DOIRAN REGION.

ATHENS, Mar. 26. The Germans have started the offensive in the Doiran region. The French are successfully resisting the attack.

The Greek Government is doing its utmost to hasten the evacuation of civilians from the fighting zone, especially Gherghebi, which M. Dragumis, the Minister of Finance, described as being on the eve of invasion by the Central Powers.

GREATEST DEFEAT
OF THE WAR.LORD NORTHCOT ON THE
BATTLE OF VERDUN.

London, Mar. 26. Lord Northcliffe, interviewed on his return from France, said the battle of Verdun would confine much longer because the Germans after their unprecedented preparations would not dare to cease their attacks. Their failure to capture Verdun would be the greatest defeat of the war.

He knew the exact number of the French losses. They were very small compared with the losses of the Germans, whose communications were mostly lies.

His visit to France had more than ever convinced him of the ultimate victory of the Allies.

The British had helped the French by taking over another portion of their line. The French most warmly praise the great improvement in the British Army. "We are worrying the Germans and giving them no rest," Lord Northcliffe said, and added: "German prisoners told me they were glad to be away from the ferocious English."

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

ITALIAN MINISTERS ARRIVE.

PARIS, March 27. Signor Salandra (Prime Minister of Italy) and Baron Sonnino (Italian Foreign Minister) arrived in Paris last evening.

M. Briand and other Ministers met them at the station and the crowd gave them a tremendous welcome.

TORPEDOING OF "TUBANTIA"
CONFIRMED.

THE HAGUE, Mar. 26.

Confirmation that the Dutch liner *Tubantia* was torpedoed comes from the Ministry of Marine, where pieces of metal found in two of the *Tubantia*'s boats were examined and proved to be part of a torpedo.

DUTCH CONVOYS FOR
MERCHANTSHIPS.

AMSTERDAM, March 26.

It is officially announced that the Government, on behalf of the Dutch merchantmen will place a vessel equipped with a wireless installation near the Noordhinder Lightship and will provide convoys of tugs and minesweepers to British waters.

MARK FALLS AGAIN IN DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, March 26.

The price of the mark has again fallen severely.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

FIGHTING AT MANY POINTS.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 27.

To-day's *communique* says:—A German offensive in the Mitau railway district was repulsed.

Westward of Dvinsk we captured an enemy trench and prisoners.

Desperate fighting continues north-west of Pustava and in the region of Lake Naroch.

Enemy attacks were repulsed west of Derajno and at the junction of the Strypa and Dniester.

We are vigorously progressing in Upper Cherkass, Caucasus, ousting the Turks from heights defended by lines of trenches.

We have made considerable advance south-west of Bilibis.

WESTERN FRONT.

CONTINUED ACTIVITY IN THE
MEUSE REGION.

PARIS, Mar. 26.

A *communique* says:—West of the Meuse there was a most violent bombardment last night, at Malancourt, Ennes and Hill 304.

There was no infantry attack.

East of the Meuse there was calm.

There was some artillery activity in Woivre. The Germans attempted two *coup-de-main* at Bois-de-Pretre, but were driven off by rifle fire, leaving a number of dead.

We bombarded convoys in the Vosges.

Two French aeroplanes at night time dropped 16 heavy bombs on the enemy bivouacs northward of Malancourt.

PARIS, Mar. 27.

To-day's *communique* says:—

West of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment between the village and wood of Malancourt and of our second line. There was no infantry action.

There was an intermittent cannonade east of the Meuse and in Woivre.

Our artillery was active along the whole front, causing explosions at several points.

Our long-range guns shelled the station of Vigneulles and Hatten Chatel.

We shelled enemy communications in Argonne and their defences in the Vosges.

A French pilot brought down a German aeroplane at Douaumont.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

MINOR ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

A British *communique* says:—The enemy exploded mines yesterday near Greinchy and Neuville St. Vaust and occupied the crater of the latter. Our counter-attack took the crater, but we were driven back later by enemy bombers.

There has been activity with trench-mortars and rifle-grenades to-day at Hohenzollern Redoubt and the quarries.

The enemy shelled Kruisstraat, Hoek St. Jean, the neighbourhood of Loos, the Lorette spur and Vaux.

We retaliated by blowing up an ammunition depot near Oost Taverne.

One of our aeroplanes went out yesterday and did not return.

BRITISH PRISONERS RESCUED.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

It is officially reported that the two missing British prisoners in the hands of the *Sennus* have been rescued.

NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER TO
CHINA.

PETROGRAD, March 26.

Prince Koudoscheff has been appointed Ambassador to China.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH AND GERMAN CREDIT
COMPARED.NEUTRALS CERTAIN OF ENEMY'S
DEFEAT.

LONDON, March 25.

Reuter understands that the official view relative to the position of British and German credit is that whereas the depreciation of sterling is comparatively trivial, the mark has fallen between 25 and 30 per cent. throughout the world.

This is most interesting as showing the certainty of neutrals that the Germans will be defeated. They have been buying and paying for raw material abroad although knowing that this cannot be delivered until after the war, thus showing that they prefer to hold cotton and copper than mark. In other words, Germany has been selling 'bears' of marks. Although she cannot without interference export to Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland the depreciation in these countries is greater than in America.

AIM OF THE RUSSIANS.

VIENNA-DVINSK RAILWAY.

PARIS, March 26.

The Russians are aiming at the Vienna-Dvinsk railway. If they are successful the Germans will only have the Elbe line, and will thus be paralyzed.

FIGHTING IN AFRICA.

GENERAL SMUTS SUCCEEDS.

NABOOR, March 26.

An official announcement states that as the result of General Smuts' Tuva fight against the main force of the enemy we are in undisputed possession of the Kilmansieck and Arusha areas.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN RIGA AND
DVINSK REGIONS.

PETROGRAD, March 26.

A *communique* states:—We have developed a success south-east of the Angereinhoff sector, at Jacobstadt, capturing, after a desperate action, a fortified region and the village of Lepkau.

Furious German attacks and counter-attacks were repulsed.

Our advance has continued in the Drinsk region. We forced numerous obstacles north of Vidya, under heavy fire, in an attack on a position north-west of Lake S-kly.

The situation is unchanged in Galicia. The advance continues in the Caucasus.

TURKS SURPRISED ON TIGRIS.

ENEMY DOWNGRADED.

LONDON, March 25.

It is officially announced that forces operating on the right bank of the Tigris surprised and seized a small Turkish post, named Fakhlyeh, on the night of March 15th. Our casualties were four.

General Townshend reports that enemy aircraft and artillery bombarded Kut at intervals between March 21st and 23rd. Our casualties were slight. The situation is unchanged.

THE SHAGLETON EXPEDITION.

MELBOURNE, March 25.

The wireless station at Awaru, New Zealand, communicating with the *Aurora* last night, learned that the *Aurora* is proceeding under her own steam, and assistance is apparently not needed.

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

COMMERCIAL HELD UP.

SHANGHAI, March 25.

Owing to the commandeering of all boats for the transport of troops, cargoes of piece goods and yarn, to the value of 4,000,000 taels, cannot be forwarded to Szechuan.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

RECIPROCAL ATTACKS.

LONDON, March 26.

A British *communique* states:—The enemy last night sprang a mine near the Hohenzollern Redoubt. They entered one trench but were driven out by bombs.

We to-day bombed enemy trenches near Bois de Blanch, badly damaging a hundred yards of parapet. The enemy's reply was feeble.

Enemy artillery were active to-day near Berthouval, Nevre Chapelle, Voornzele, Ypres and Wietje. Our artillery retaliated.

"SUSSEX" CASUALTIES.

FIFTY PERSONS KILLED.

PARIS, March 26.

An official announcement states that about fifty persons were killed when the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Co's steamer *Sussex* was torpedoed.

The Ministry of Marine announces that the *Sussex* was torpedoed.

DIVIDENDS OF RUBBER
COMPANIES.

A LONDON CABLE, dated March 16th

states that interim dividends are announced as follows: Tremalbya 20 per cent, Rombia 7½, Lendu 6½, Federated Selangor 30 and the Malay Planters, Taiping, Permas and Batak Rabit 5 per cent, each and Harpenden a final of 40 per cent.

A PORTUGUESE SENSATION
AT SHANGHAI.INDIGNATION MEETING
AT MACAO.

A great indignation meeting was held

in the Public Gardens at Macao yesterday, in connection with a sensation caused in the Portuguese community at Shanghai in circumstances related in the following report which we take from the *China Press* of March 21st:—

Ten persons were convicted in the Portuguese Consular Court, yesterday, on charges of having been concerned in issuing pamphlets and otherwise attacking the character of Consul-General Barjona de Freitas. The consul-general acted as judge in the case, which was heard in camera.

Many of the men are prominent in the Portuguese community here. One of them, Mr. O. J. da Silva, is one of the best known Portuguese attorneys in the Far East. Mr. da Silva filed at the party which came to his house on Saturday night to serve him with a subpoena.

On a conviction connected with the attacks on the consul, Mr. da Silva was sentenced to one month in prison. He is said to be in the charge that grew out of firing the revolver.

Most of the accused men were put under suspended sentences that are to take effect during the next two years if their conduct is thought to warrant it. The accused and their sentences follow:—

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THE SENTENCES.

Mr. F. F. Leito, deportation to Macao for 6 months.
Mr. F. A. Leito (son of the above), 3 days imprisonment. Sentence suspended.
Mr. A. Marques da Silva, 25 days imprisonment.

Mr. J. F. da Silva, 15 days imprisonment. Sentence suspended.
Mr. J. M. da Figueiredo, 15 days imprisonment. Sentence suspended.
Mr. A. Xavier, 15 days imprisonment.
Mr. F. Costa, 10 days imprisonment. Sentence suspended.

Mr. J. M. Miniques, 10 days imprisonment. Sentence suspended.
Mr. J. M. P. d'Assumpcao, 5 months deportation to Macao.

Mr. d'Assumpcao was convicted under a previous charge of having written the pamphlets attacking the consul. On this conviction he was sentenced to one month in prison. At the end of this term he is to be deported to Macao during the time of the second sentence.

None of the men had lawyers for their defence, except the ones who were lawyers themselves. This was due in part to the fact that most of the Portuguese attorneys in the city were among the prisoners. Both Mr. Marques da Silva and Mr. C. J. da Silva are lawyers.

ATTORNEYS NOT ALLOWED.
The latter has held positions of importance in Macao, having been at one time acting Chief Justice there. It was not possible for the prisoners to receive the services of attorneys belonging to other nationalities as they would not have been allowed to practice in the Portuguese Court.

Besides, an officer of the court said after the trials were finished, that attorneys would not have done any good as the proceedings were summary ones.

Mr. G. d'Almeida Santos acted as marshal of the court. He said that the last under which the men were tried had been passed in Lisbon especially to cover this particular case—a fact which he pointed to as an indication that the home government did not side with the public opinion of the pumple.

Mr. d'Almeida said that the new legislation was an addition to the police regulations. He gave the following translation of it:—

"Any person making himself undesirable by his behaviour or intrigues, or that might be prejudicial to the general welfare of the community, or who should detract from the prestige of the Portuguese authorities in Shanghai, may be punished by a penalty not to exceed 1 month in prison, or expulsion for six months."

Mr. d'Almeida said the proceedings of the afternoon were of a summary nature and he accused could not make a defense.

Newspaper men and friends of the accused were not allowed in the room where the hearings were held. A number of police of the Foreign Settlement were there to keep order. It was evident that there was little need for them as the accused and their friends took the matter with calm philosophy.

Mr. d'Almeida emphasized the fact that the charges against Mr. C. J. da Silva because he resisted the summons were of a graver nature.

THE MEETING AT MACAO.

At the Mass Meeting held in Macao yesterday a resolution was passed and introduced by the Chairman of the Municipal Council, other members present being Lieut. Velhinho Correa, Mr. Luiz Lissaco, and Mr. G. Serranades. The resolution handed to the Governor a copy of a resolution which had been adopted at the Mass Meeting, protesting against the arbitrary action of the Portuguese Consul General in Shanghai, by the arrest, imprisonment and deportation of certain leading members of the community there.

The resolution further asked His Excellency to telegraph to Lisbon and demand a copy of the resolution. His Excellency promised to do so. The deputation then retired after thanking the Governor.

A telegram was subsequently sent to the Portuguese Consul at Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, to join in the protest against an abuse of power by the Portuguese Consul General at Shanghai.

To-day's Advertisements.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., at 5.45 P.M.

B. L. FROST, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, April 27, 1916. 476

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANU-
FACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE COMPANY will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 5th April MONDAY, the 10th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANU-
FACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. (LIMITED) will be held at St. George's, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 10th day of April, 1916 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon when the Subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 20th day of March, 1916, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) That after the word "Company" in the 16th line of Article 110 the following words shall be added:—

"The General Managers may also with the consent of the Company Committee pay such bonus 'bonuses' as the General Managers 'shall think fit'."

(b) That the words "Bonus or Bonuses" shall be inserted immediately after the word "Dividend" in the 16th line of Article 110.

(c) That the words "and bonuses" shall be inserted immediately after the word "Dividend" in the first line of Article 115.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1916.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers.

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